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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

THE COMMISSION NAMED.

TO CONSIST OF FIVE MEMBERS

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BREWER, OF THE SUPREME COURT, HEADS THE LIST.

EACH WILL ACCEPT THE HIGH OFFICE.

THIEF JUSTICE ALVEY, EX-MINISTER WHITE, PREDERIC R. COUDERT AND DANIEL C. GIL-MAN, PRESIDENT OF JOHNS HOPKINS

UNIVERSITY, THE OTHER COMMIS-

MEET AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Washington, Jan. 1 .- The President to-night Commission, which will consist of five members,

DAVID J. BREWER, of Kansas, Associate Justice e Court of the United States RICHARD H. ALVEY, of Maryland, Chief Justice

of the Court of Appeals of the District of Co-ANDREW D. WHITE, of New-York FREDERIC R. COUDERT, New-York. DANIEL C. GILMAN, of Maryland, President of

President Cleveland has not yet notified the appointees of their selection, but he has the asurances from each that they would accept the high offices if tendered to them.

Johns Hopkins University.

It is further said that because Justice Brewer's name appears first on the official list given



JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER.

tleman will be chairman of the Com-The selection of presiding officer will be left to the Commission itself when an or-

the President's intention to have the formation received to-night is that he has not

the Rev. Josiah Brewer, and Emilia A. Field, sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W. and Justice Stephen R. Field. He was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor ated in 1836, and at the Albany Law School. He began the practice of law in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1839, where he lived until he was appointed to his present position. In 1861 Mr. Brewer was appointed United States Commissioner; from 1862 to 1865 he was Judge of the Probate and Criminal Courts of Leavenworth County; from 1865 to 1869 of the Dis-trict Court. He was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1870 and served three terms of Fix years, being re-elected in 1876 and 1882. In 1884 as appointed Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth District. Justice Brewer was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Harrison in 1889 to succeed the late Justice Stanley Matthews.

Judge Richard Henry Alvey is a native of St Mary's County, Maryland, and removed to Hagers During the war he was imprisoned for a time it Fort Warren, with the late S. Teackle Wallis, George William Brown and others. After the war he took an active part in reorganizing the Democratic party. He was on the Judiciary Committee of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1867 and was elected Chief Judge of the Fourth Circuit under the new Constitution, and was re-elected in He was designated by Governor Hamilton as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland to succeed Judge Bartol. This place he resigned to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia. This court had just been created by an act of Congress, and President Cleveland strongly urged Judge Alver to take the place of Chief Justice and organize th new court. This he consented to do, and now oc-cupies that place. His court is the Appellate Court for the District of Columbia, and has general jurisdiction in patent cases.

Upon the death of Chief Justice Walte, during Mr. Cleveland's first term, some of the Justices of th Supreme Court who had been impressed with the opinions delivered by Judge Alvey on the Appellat ach of Maryland urged the President to appoint him Chief Justice of the United States. This the President was disposed to do, but was deterred by the fact, so it has been said, that Judge Alvey is a Southern man, and it was feared that for that position to go to the South might create animosities. It is known that Mr. Cleveland has a high personal regard for Judge Alvey and a

high opinion of his abilities. For the place of Commissioner in the Venezuela boundary business Judge Alvey is commended by his long experience in weighing and determining the value of evidence, his wide reading, his thorough nequaintance with the Spanish language and his accu rate knowledge of history. character, caim and judicial temperament, and in his decisions he is entirely uninfluenced by prejudice or passion. He would no doubt decide the case impartially upon the evidence before him.

Daniel Colt Gilman is a native of Norwich, Conn. where he was born in 1831. He is distinguished as an educator. He is a graduate of Yale Co lege, and has been an extensive traveller and student in Europe, where he gave great attention to the social, political and educational condition of various coun-In 1875 he was elected the first president of the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Among the many works that he has written is a memoir of James Monroe, which was prepared for "The American Statesman." His fame as a scientist and historian is world-wide. Mr. Gilman is said not to be affiliated with any political party, but his tendencies are inclined to the Republican organiza-

Andrew Dickson White, of New-York, is also dis tinguished as an educator, having been the first president of Cornell College, a post he held for many years. He is a native of New-York, having been born at Homer, in this State, in November, 1832. He is of New-England parentage and also a graduate of Yale University. He was president of Republican State Convention of New-York in October, 1861, and was United States Minister to Germany from 1879 till 1881. Mr. White was also one of the Upited States Commissioners to Santo mingo, and aided in preparing the report of that

In interviews published shortly after the Presi-Venezuelan message was made public, Frederic R. Coudert was reported as making strong anti-British statements. He, who is at the head o one of the most prosperous law firms of the city, and who is in receipt of a much larger income of a much larger incom than the salary of a Supreme Court Justice, was senting the arguments for the United States before the Behring Sea Commission. He is a Cleveland Democrat in his affiliations, but also has a liking for political regularity, so that he supported the

Continued on Second Page.

New-York

BIG PROFIT TO BE MADE BY SUBSCRIBERS. MESSRS, STILLMAN, WOODWARD AND STETSON

SUPPOSED TO BE IN WASHINGTON-MR. MORGAN BUSY HERE RECEIV-

ING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The syndicate which has been made up to take the new issue of Government bonds is required to furnish to the Treasury, in payment for them, 5,750,000 ounces of fine gold, anyway, and 5,750,000 Government sold bonds last February it took pay for them in gold at \$17.80441 per ounce, and at Johannesburg. this price 5,750,000 ounces would be worth \$102,-375,357 50. It is presumed, and in fact the syndipublic, according to the latest information recate was formed on the theory, that the forthcoming issue will be made on the same terms as that announced the composition of the Venezuelan of eleven months ago. The bonds then sold yielded to the Government 1041/2. Accordingly, an emission of \$97,962,000 will be needed to pay for rapidly and a battle is hourly expected. 5,750,000 ounces, and one of \$195,924,000 will be needed if 11,500,000 ounces of gold are supplied to

> While the Government has as yet made no con tract with the syndicate of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head, there is no doubt that it will do so. Mr. Morgan would not have gone ahead and secured subscriptions without assurances on this point. President James Stillman, of the National City Bank, President James T. Woodward, of the Hanover National Bank, and Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for Mr. Morgan, are absent from New-York. They left here Tuesday night, and it is supposed they went to Washington to consult with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury on the bond issue. Stetson was formerly a law partner of the President, and Mr. Stillman and Mr. Woodward are close personal friends of the President.

> > COMMISSION TO BE PAID

As has been said, Mr. Morgan, or, rather, his firm, is to receive 1 per cent on the par value of the bonds for organizing the syndicate. The members of the syndicate will pay this commission, and the manner of its collection will be the addition of 1 per cent to the cost price of the bonds. In other words, the buyers of the bonds will pay 1051/2 for them to J. P. Morgan & Co. who will pay the Government 10412 for them.

At 10514 the bonds will be very cheap. They should sell at the same price as the issue of February, 1895, and those are bringing 11715 Thus there is an apparent profit of 12 per cent subscribers before the bonds are issued. It is not often that an opportunity like this is offered, and it is therefore clear why there is such an enormous demand for the bonds in this country, and why it is easy to place part of the issue abroad despite the differences be-

tween the United States and Great Britain. The subscriptions for \$25,000,000 of the bond obtained by President Stillman, of the City Bank, will be included in the Morgan syndicate Bank, will be included in the Morgan syndicate, and the commission on these bonds will go to Mr. Morgan, the same as on the remaining \$75,000,000, or \$73,000,000, or whatever the exact amount may be. The payment of a commission of \$1,000,000, in round numbers, to Mr. Morgan, and or \$2,000,000 if \$11,500,000 cunces of gold are asked for by the Government, will cover all expenses in connection with the loan, including the transportation of the gold paid for the bonds sold in Europe. The commission paid to Mr. Morgan and August Pelmont for managing last year's syndicate was three quarters of 1 per cent.

per cent.

Even if Messrs, Stetson, Stillman and Woodward conclude a contract with the Administration while they are in Washington, it is not likely that a public announcement of it will be made until the Finance Committee of the Senate has considered the Bond bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives. Senate has considered the Bond bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives. It is maintained by the New-York financiers that if 3 per cent coin bonds should be authorized, as provided in this bill, they would be of no use in acquiring gold to replenish the Treasury reserve. The Bond bill stipulates that the Government must obtain at least par for the bonds, and they would not, it is asserted, bring enough more in the open market to pay a syndicate manager's commission, to say nothing of returning a profit to subscribers for the bonds.

The applications for the thirty-year 4 per cent

The applications for the thirty-year 4 per cent bonds, which it is as good as settled will be issued. will undoubtedly foot up a tremendous total Banks throughout the country have asked their correspondents in New-York to put them down for amounts running from \$25,000 to \$500,000. The New-York banks have generally told the out-of-town banks to send their subscriptions direct to J. P. Morgan & Co., as they did not want to obligate themselves to furnish gold beyond their own subscriptions. It is thought the country banks will be liberally treated in the allotment of the bonds. Whatever bonds they purchase will probably be deposited in the Treasury as security for circulation taken out by the banks. It will be destrable to place the bonds, so far as practicable, so that they will not be at once thrown on the market to realize the handsome profit that there will be in them. In such a case the fear would be that the proceeds of the bonds might be used to withdraw rold from the Treasury in preparation for another issue.

LAKELY TO REMAIN ABROAD

LIKELY TO REMAIN ABROAD

There is not much fear of a return to this country of the \$25,000,000 of bonds sold abroad. They will yield a better return, considering the price paid for them, than the issues of any European States. Of the 1895 issue, some \$10,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 placed abroad were resold in New-York, but these were bonds which had been taken from the syndicate by speculators who were able to obtain 2 per cent more for them

who were able to obtain 2 per cent more for them here than in London.

The 1895 syndicate took bonds not to keep, but to sell at once. The 1896 syndicate is to take bonds to keep, for the most part. It will make no affering to the general public or at least that is the present idea.

J. Pierpoint Morgan spent part of yesterday at his office, Wall and Broad sts., receiving out-oftown subscriptions for honds, and also making arrangements for the heavy interest dishursements due to-day. He could not say when, or whether, the second lot of \$109,000,000 of bonds would be sold.

THE BOND AND TARIFF BILLS. PROBABLE FATE OF THE TWO MEASURES IN THE

SENATE-PLANS OF THE SILVER MEN. Washington, Jan. 1.-The Serite Committee o Finance will hold its first meeting since reor-ganization to-morrow morning. Although final acon may not be taken on either the Bond or Tariff bill recently passed by the House, som members of the committee will urge speedy action, and, if possible, an immediate report. The best judgment on the situation indicates that the Bond bill will be destroyed in committee and a substi-tute in the shape of a free colnage bill reported Nothing short of this will satisfy the silver on the committee, and as they have eight vote

on the committee, and as they have eight votes to five against silver, any measure they agree upon can be easily adopted in committee. Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, one of the new men added to the committee, has not been in Washington this winter, owing to ill-health, but his absence makes little difference, the silver men still having a working majority of two in committee and a clean majority in the Senate of ten or twelve.

It is probable that the Tariff bill will be reported to the Senate without amendment. Republicans have been making every effort to get together on this measure, and the silver Republigans who will vote for free coinage as a substitute for the bond proposition, it is believed, can be persuaded to refrain from putting such an amendment in the tariff bill. Republican leaders hope to see the bill pass the Senate as it came from the House. Whether Republicans can be lined up and persuaded not insist upon amendments is a question no one can insist upon amendments is a question no one can insist upon amendments is a question no one can yet answer. It is not unlikely that after the bill is reported a Republican caucus will be held to discuss the subject and agree upon a policy.

COUNTERFEITING IN PRISON.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. I .- A week ago an ex-convict lately released, while testifying in court at Omaha, let fall the remark that there was or had been counterfeiting going on in the State Pententiary. Coming from the source it did, little attention was paid to the mater. A Lincoln evening paper last night published a communication from a man of supposed integrity, a carpenter named Brown, who lives near the penitentiary, in which he reiterates the charges of the convict, and says that the counterfelting was conducted on a wholesale scale, the terfelting was conducted on a wholesale scale, the issue being bogus silver dollars skilfully executed. He declares that an employe of the institution actived as the go-between of the counterfelters and the public, and that the bogus dollars were circulated freely in the city. paid to the mater. A Lincoln evening paper last

DR. JAMESON AND HIS FORCE SAID TO BE IN JOHANNESBURG.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL CALLS THE BURGHERS TO ARMS-MR. CHAMBERLAIN TRY-ING TO AVERT SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES -

APRICAN REPUBLIC.

London, Jan. 1.-It is rumored here that adounces more if called upon to do so. When the vices have been received announcing the arrival of Dr. Jameson, with his followers, in

President Kruger, of the South African Received here, has called the burghers to arms and a large force of them is proceeding against Johannesburg, at which place there are arms enough for 30,000 men. They are advancing The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary

of State for the Colonies, has issued an official statement that he is now in communication with President Kruger, of the South African Republic, in an endeavor to avert serious co sequences of the unauthorized and altogether unjustifiable act of Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of the British South Africa Company, in ading a force of from 500 to 700 men into the Transvani to assist the Uitlanders in their contention against the South African Republic. Governor Robinson, of the Caps Colony, has

ssued a proclamation publicly repudiating the act of Dr. Jameson, and has caused to be published in the newspapers of Pretoria and Johannesburg an injunction in the name of the Queen to all Her Majesty's subjects in the Transvaal, not to give aid to Dr. Jameson, but to obey the law and observe order. Messengers have been sent to overtake Jame-

son, conveying orders to him and every officer accompanying him, that they shall retire from the Transvani territory immediately. The situation is much aggravated by the fact that Dr. Jameson cut the wires behind him, rendering telegraphic communication with him impossible

Mr. Chamberlain sent a dispatch to the British South Africa Company, asking them to repudiate Jameson and his acts. To this dispatch, the company replied that they were entirely ignorant of Jameson's acts or purposes. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, in connection with this reply, said that Jameson had acted without authority. He (Rhodes) had reted to stop him when he learned that and the stop him when he learned that had gone into the Transvaal, but found that e wires had beer cut, and that consequently, could not communicate with him.

Dr. Jameson wrote a letter to the commandant

Dr. Jameson wrote a letter to the commandant at Maricoland, refusing to withdraw from the Transvaal and avowing that he would proceed upon his original plans, which in acceptance of the invitation of the principal residents of Rand were to assist them in their demands for Justice.

"The Standari" to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent saying that the news of the invasion of the Transvaal has caused a storm of indignation in the derman capital that has rarely been witnessed. Emperor William yesterday summoned by telegraph to the New Palace Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to discuss the situation. The correspondent adds that there is excellent reason for believing that forman statesmen expect a peac ful and satisfactory settlement peac ful and satisfactory settlement

GERMAN RELATIONS ENDANGERED.

The Times" to-morrow will print a despatch m its Berlin correspondent in which he says:

red, newspapers to-morrow will unanimously exapproval of the action of Colonial Secretary berlain in ordering the return of the Transvapedition. The Liberal newspapers especially he statesmanific wisdom of the Colonial Section in the Colonial Section of the Colonial Section of the Colonial Section of the Colonial Section and the Colonial Section and Colonial Section and Colonial Section and that he be not condemned until the reasons action shall have been made known. action shall have been made known

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE DENOUNCED. "National Zeitung" says

The South Africa Company, holding the charter the Queen, has committed a grievous breach of a peace and violation of the law of nations. Ger-any's interests demand that the independent re-able shall be maintained intact, and we expect ermany to interpose with all possible emphasis assist President Kruger. The "Vossische Zeitung" says:

The "Vossische Zeitung says:

The proceedings of the British South Africa Company cannot be tolerated and Germany must immediately take energetic steps to protect the South African republic.

The paper expresses hope that Dr. Leyd, the Secretary of State of the South African Republic, who is now in Berlin and in close communication with the Foreign Office, has already telegraphed to Pretoria that Germany will grant the Berls protection that will not be morely diplo-

o more armed men of the British South Afric impany have crossed the Transvaal frontie the Government, the dispatches pay, is resolve

drive back the introders by force. A rising a occurred at Johannesburg. The "Cologne Gazette" says that Germany as sent an official inquiry to Great Britain, as what steps are to be taken by the British accument in regard to the invasion of the Transvant by the British South Africa Com

ROCHESTER'S EXECUTIVE OBSTINATE.

THE NEW MAYOR REITERATES HIS DETERMINA TION TO REPLACE EXCISE COMMIS-

STONER MERRILL. Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1.-Mayor Warner assum office to-lay and reiterated his determination to ag-point ex-Municipal Court Judge Thomas E. White Mr. Morton, at the first dinner,

days ago by Mayer Lewis.

The contention is as to the date of the expiration of Merrill's term. The Republicans assert that the term is co-extensive with those of his associates, and the bemocrats assert that his term expires with that of the Mayor, who appointed him. The matter will probably find its way into the courts, but at present Merrill is in and probably will remain. The Council is Republican by a sufficient majority to order his salary vouchers paid over the veto of the Mayor.

TRANSFER OF THE A. T. AND S. F.

THE RAILROAD PASSES OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE RECEIVERS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NEW CORPORATION.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 1.-At midnight the great Santa Fe system was transferred by the receivers the new organization, and the most notable re ceivership in the history of the world was practi-

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company," received at the general offices, was the circular from President E. P. Ripley, containing

the circular from President E. P. Ripley, containing the simple announcement of the principal officers, and instructing all officials and employes to continue in their positions until further notice. General Auditor W. K. Gillett notified all employes and connecting lines how to close up the accounts of the receivership at midnight, and open business this morning with the new company. The property turned over to the new company is in the best physical condition possible, as the court directed the receivers to devote strict attention to keeping up the condition of the system.

FATAL END OF A RACE BETWEEN TRAINS. Denver, Jan. 1.-The railroad race between the ing resulted in disaster. The contest was over two roads, the Midland and the Denver and Rio Grande. roads, the Midiand and the Deriver and Rio Grands. The train over the latter road, shortly after 3 o'clock, when within four miles of Leadville and going fast, jumped the track on a curve, the engine crashing into the Malta station and carrying it entitely away. Harry Hartman, the fireman, was instantly killed, and John Baker, the engineer, died within an hour. Both trains were nearing their haven, only a few miles apart, when the accident occurred.

TALK ABOUT THE BOND ISSUE A BATTLE HOURLY EXPECTED GOV. MORTON A CANDIDATE.

MR. DEPEW'S DINNER.

EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER AND CONTROLLER | CONFLICTING STATEMENTS AS TO THE CONTROL ROBERTS SPEAK OF HIS CANDIDACY

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The dinner given at Chauncey M. Depew's house on Monday evening, at which the candi- in this metropolitan district has been effected, dacy of Governor Morton for the nomination for the Presidency was discussed, and the plan for its Ice Company, and from information obtained formal announcement made, has excited much interest in the city and State. There were present at the dinner, besides Mr. Morton and Mr. Depew, ex-Senators Warner Miller, Frank Hiscock and Thomas C. Platt, Benjamin F. Tracy, James A. Roberts and Edward Lauterbach. It was decided at the dinner that Mr. Morton's candidacy day, was four years ago, at the time of the ice should be announced in a series of simultaneous interviews to-day

some way, and several of the guests decided last | companies here, both great and small. When vening to make the news public. Among these | the "famine" was over, some of these companies was Warner Miller, who said to a reporter, in found themselves heavily in debt to Mr. Morse, answer to a question: "I know of no formal an- and some of these fell into his hands, because he souncement other than that his friends are au- had to take their stock to settle his claims. thorized to state that Governor Morton, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, has consented to become a candidate for the Presidency. He will receive the full support of the Republicans of New-York State, and of other States as well, I believe, and from now on a thorough canvass will be made in behalf of his candidacy."

Mr. Miller's announcement was followed by one

Mr. Miller's announcement was followed by one from Controller Roberts at Albany, and other statements will follow to-day. statements will follow to-day.

Mr. Depew, when seen by a Tribune reporter at his home, said: "I cannot tell you anything about the matter. I will give you a statement at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon."

MR. MORTON IN DEAD EARNEST

Mr. Lauterbach was out of town.

HIS PLAIN STATEMENTS TO REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

MR. DEPEW'S PART IN PROMOTING THE GOV-ERNOR'S CANDIDACY-AN ACCOUNT OF THE THREE EVENTFUL DINNERS-CALL

> ING THE CONVENTIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 1 .- Governor Morton has "put himself into the hands of his friends" in regard to the Presidency. He thus accepts the support promised to him by the Republican State Convention in September, when the following resolution was adopted:

"A public career of unquestioned distinction, his clear and flawless record and his acknowledged ability, warrant the highest honor in the Nation, and we therefore present Levi P. Morton as the candidate of the Republicans of the Empire State for the Presidency of the United States, and we pledge him the loyal and unstinted support of New-York in the comng Republican National Convention."

While this resolution was passed by the unaniform, and without debate it was approved. No speech whatever was made or it that could be quoted by Mr. Morton's friends as evidence of an ardent feeling on the part of New-York Re-The crists in the Transvasi endangers British re-lations with Germany. The Governmen bit of the con-bas endeavored to restrain the templasers ever-which it has some control, but indiging from what has afready been written, one does not like to con-template what will happen when the restraint is publicans toward him as a possible candidate support of the Republicans of New-York State if he should become a candidate.

As time passed on, and no effort was made by those having charge of the organization of the Republican party in the State, to gain supporters for Mr. Morton in other States, the Governor may naturally have surmised that the Berlin, Jan. 1.—Considerable excitement pre- not altogether sincere and was intended merely | st. vails here over the crisis in the Transvaal, and | to gain some State political patronage for them-

> MR. DEPEW TAKES A HAND. seems to have been left to the always

amiable Chauncey M. Depew to bring Mr. Morton to the front in his own State as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Depew hitched his private car, No. 100, to a locomotive on the New-York Central Railroad one Sunday morning over a month ago, and two hours later he was seated before a cosy wood fire at Ellerslie with Governor Morton, discussing various affairs of state. Whatever Mr. Depew may have said about the Presidency to Mr. Morton, three dinners followed in New-York City at all of which Mr. Morton was present and at all of which he discussed his relations to the Presidency with his friends.

The men who attended these dinners in New-York, at which Mr. Mort m's Presidential prospects were debated, were Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscock, Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt, who in 1888 and 1892 were New-York's defegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention; James A. Roberts, the State Controller; Benjamin F. Tracy, .x-Secretary of the Navy; Edward Lauterbach and Mr. Morton himself. Not all of them were present at both the first two dinners, but all attended the last dinner. Mr. Depew and Mr. Miller, for instance, were unable to attend dinner No. 2, but both of them sent letters expressing their regret at not being able to be present, and declaring that they favored Mr.

Mr. Morton, at the first dinner, merely said as one of the three Excise Commissioners in place of Edmond W. Merrill, who was appointed a few to his candidacy, and whether or not they beto his candidacy, and whether or not they be-Heved he would receive the earnest support of the Republicans of New-York if he should become a candidate for Freedent. These questions were answered in the affirmative by the other guests, although Mr. Platt hinted that he could name certain persons who, while pr fessing friendship for Mr. Morton, actually wou not give him genuine support if he should be-come a candidate. Mr. Platt's declaration was listened to with a great deal of interest.

NOT AFTER A MERE COMPLIMENT.

Mr. Morton, at the second dinner, said he did not intend to become a candidate for the purpose of receiving a complimentary vote. His candidacy would be a serious one. It would not be a cloak to some other man's aspirations. If the New-York delegates should do him the If the New-York delegates should do him the honor of supporting him, it must be a strenuous support on their part. In making this argument Mr. Morton gave evidence of having been impressed by what ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh said to him here in Albany two weeks ago. Mr. Burleigh said:

"Mr. Morton, a man who has been Vice-President of the United States and Governor of the great State of New-York cannot afford to be a candidate seeking merely a complimentary vote in the National Republican Convention, or permit the use of his name to collect votes for any

in the National Republican Convention, or permit the use of his name to collect votes for any other man. That would be a humiliation which, I am sure, you have no intention of facing. If you are a candidate for President, as I hope you will be, I am sure you will be a candidate in dead earnest. What I have said was only to advise you to impress it on your supporters, in case of your becoming a candidate for President that you are supergray a candidate.

dent, that you are sincerely a candidate."

Soon after the second dinner, which was given at the house of Benjamin F. Tracy, in New-York, on December 29, Warner Miller came to Albany and once more expressed to Governor Morton his hope that the Governor would become a candi-date. If Mr. Morton should be a candidate, Mr. Miller piedged him his earnest support at the National Republican Convention. MR. MORTON'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The third dinner was held in New-York on Monday evening last. It is said to have been at Mr. ICE COMPANIES COMBINE.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT AGREED ON AT A POWERFUL UNION, WITH CHARLES W. MORSE AT THE HEAD.

OF THE KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY-AN

A combination of all the important ice interests with one possible exception, the Knickerbocker yesterday this large and long-established company may soon enter into the general deal.

The head and front of the combination is Charles W. Morse, president of the National Ice Company. The first heard of him in this city in the ice field, well-informed dealers said yester-"famine." Mr. Morse then came down from Maine with a corner on the ice of that State. He The news of the plan, however, leaked out in was able virtually to dictate his own terms to the Mr. Morse has gone on conquering in the ice

field since that time, until his only important rival is the Knickerbocker Ice Company. A dispatch from Kingston, published in The Tribune yesterday, asserted that Mr. Morse had finally secured a controlling interest in that company also through the purchase of stock held by the heirs of Eugene Conklin.

James Shindler, who has been a director in the Knickerbocker Company for thirty-five years, and who is one of its largest stockholders, said yesterday at h's home, No. 54 West Fifty-sixth-"It is not true that Mr. Morse has yet se cured the control of the company. I am not prepared to say that negotiations have or have not been going on with that purpose in view. There has been a sharp contest between Mr. Morse and the Knickerbocker, and time may show which is the under dog. It is not the Knickerbocker yet, however."

Mr. Shindler added that his holdings were such that no transfer of control in the company could take place without his personal

The officers of the Knickerbocker Company are Robert Maclay, president; Littis O. Reeve, secretary, and Edmund A. Smith, treasurer The capitalization is \$2,000,000. The trustees

The capitalization is \$2,000,000. The trustees are Robert Maciay, Horace and Oren Dennett, James Shindler, Moses B. Maclay, Robert K. McCullough, H. P. Farrington, R. M. Bull and Alfred Barrymore Maclay.

The main offices of the National Ice Company are at No. 80 Broad-st. The president of the company is Charles W. Morse, and the secretary Alfred Nelson. The capitalization is \$750,000. The directors are Charles W. and Harry F. Morse, William N. Bavier, Frank Burns, Alfred Nelson and Eben D. Haley.

The Consumers Ice Company also has its main offices at No. 80 Broad-st. The officers of that company are Harry F. Morse, president, and John P. Sproull, secretary. The trustees are Harry F. and Charles W. Morse, Eben D. Haley, John T. Sproull, William N. Bavier, N. H. Camphell, W. B. Waite and H. O. Cheney. The capital is secretary.

Sproull, William N. Bayler, S. The capital is B. Waite and H. O. Cheney. The capital is Charles W. Morse is president of the Ridge-

Charles W. Morse is president of the Ridge-wood Ice Company, and its secretary is John T. Sproull. The capital is \$140,000. The directors are Mr. Morse, John Clark, Edwin H. Close, Grove P. Jenks, James H. Coulens and William J. Clark. The main offices are at No. 80 Broad-st.

In view of the experience of the ice companies in this city during the "famine" four years ago, and of Mr. Morse's characteristics as known in the trade, the opinion was freely expressed yesterday that the present combination would mean that consumers would be at its mercy, and that the price of ice would be high next summer.

Robert Maclay, president of the Knicker-

one reporter saw him yesterday afternoon. Mr. Morse was asked if it was true as reported that he had be ught stock in the Knickerbocker Ice Company recently held by the heirs of Eugene Conklin, and if he now held a controlling interest in that company.

Mr. Morse replied that he himself did not hold a controlling interest, but admitted that, with some of his friends, he did have virtual control of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. When asked if any of the other officers of the Consolidated Ice Company, Mr. Morse said they did, and he finally said that some of these officers were the "friends" he had referred to the declined to say how many shares in the Knickerbocker Ice Company he and his friends held, but declared that the purchase of shares of that company had not been effected "very recently," and that he had held stock in the company for a year.

Mr. Morse added that the Knickerbocker Ice Company would probably continue to exist and

Mr. Morse added that the Knickerbocker Ice Company would probably continue to exist and to do business as it had lone it heretofore, and with the same officers. When asked if he and his friends were able now to control the leading companies and fix the price of ice, Mr. Morse replied that "there are other companies in the business, you know." He said that he did not know of any reason why the price of ice should be higher sturing the next summer season than it

has been. Beyond this last evening he declined to say Beyond this last evening he declined to say anything for publication.

Lettis O. Reeve, secretary of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was seen last night at his homy, No. 219 Keap-st., Brooklyn. Although not inclined to talk, he said that the Eugene Conklin stock had been in the possession of Mr. Morse for at least two years. He would not say whether or not Mr. Morse hold the controlling interest in the company, and said that there had been in the company and said that there had been in change in the beard of directors. There were too many ice companies, he declared, for any one company to name the price of ice.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOTH HOUSES ELECTED OFFICERS AND AD-JOURNED THA TO-DAY.

Hoston, Jan. 1.-The Massachusetts Senate organtzed to-day by the choice of George P. Lawence, of North Adams, as speaker, and Henry D. 'oolidge, of Concord, as clerk. In the Hous-George L. Von Siever was unanimously chosen Speaker. George T. Sieeper was elected cerk. After the members of the Legislature had been sworn in by the Governor, both branches adjourned to Thursday, when Governor Greenhalge will be resuggizated. inaugurated.

The House Republican caucus to-day renominated Captain "Jack" Adams for sergeant-at-arms.

TOM L. JOHNSON ACCUSED.

Detro t. Mich., Jan. 1.—There is much talk of boodle" in connection with the amended ordinance which was passed by the Common Council yester day, giving the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company a new franchise running for thirty years. one of the stories is to the effect that there is \$70,000 in the "pot." Alderman Frank Licht, of the \$70,000 in the "pot." sixth Ward, says that Tom L. Johnson, president

Sixth Ward, says that Tom L. Johnson, president of the street railway company, offered to loan him 56,000 yesterday without a scrap of paper as security, to be paid whenever Licht found it convenient, if he would vote for the amended street railway ordinance. Mr. Licht said there was no doubt as to Mr. Johnson's intentions. The charges will undoubtedly lead to an immediate investigation by the Grand Jury of the methods which obtained in the passage of the ordinance.

Johnson was asked in Cleveland this morning regarding Alderman Licht's statement. Mr. Johnson denied Licht's story, but acknowledged having a talk over the matter of street railway franchises in which Licht's vote was asked.

LAUNCH OF A FINE SCHOONER. Thomaston, Me., Jan. 1.-The handsome 900-ton chooner R. W. Hopkins was launched here yester-

day. She measures 172 feet in keel length, 188.4 feet over all, 38.9 feet on the beam, and 18.8 feet the masts being whole sticks of Oregon pine, ninety-four feet in length. Her equipments include a Hyde engine of twenty horse-power, a wrecking pump with a capacity of 300 gailons a minute, and a circulating pump. The approximate cost of the vessel was \$48,000. LEGISLATORS IN SESSION.

BUSINESS OF THE FIRST DAY.

BOTH HOUSES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

PRE-ARRANGED PLANS CARRIED OUT IN

MR. ELLSWORTH MADE LEADER OF THE SENATE -LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SAXTON'S AD-DRESS-A RESOLUTION ON THE VENEZ-UELA QUESTION-STATE CARE FOR NEW-YORK'S INSANE-ADJOURN-

MENT FOR A WEEK.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 1.-The Legislature of 1896 me to-day in the State Capitol, with a Republican membership of thirty-six in the Senate and 100 in the Assembly, and a Democratic membership of fourteen in the Senate and forty-seven in the Assembly. The Republican party thus has a large majority in both houses, and a corresponding degree of responsibility for legislation. Republicans will believe that this assures the passage of good laws. The Legislature met at 11 o'clock, at which

time the galleries overlooking the Senate chamber and the Assembly chamber were crowded with spectators. In both houses members were sworn into office by John Palmer, the Secretary of State. The principal business done in both houses was that of organizing and listening to the annual

message of the Governor. The Senators selected Timothy E. Elisworth as their President pro tem., and the Assemblymen chose Hamilton Fish, of Putnam County, as Speaker. John S. Kenyon was elected Clerk of the Senate, and Archie E. Baxter Clerk of the Assembly. The spectators, looking down at the scene from the galleries of the Senate and Assembly cham-

hers, saw that several of the Senators and Assemblymen were more or less honored by having their desks buried in floral horseshoes or gigantic bouquets of flowers. THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

The Senate chamber was visited with curiosity by some persons to see how the additional eighteen Senators accommodated themselves in the noble room, but the fact that there had been an increase in the membership of the body was



CHARLES T. SAXTON.

been arranged. 'What was plain, however, was that the Senate contained many distinguished looking men. Thirty-one of the fifty members that consumers would be at its mercy, and that the price of ice would be high next summer.

Robert Maclay, president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, said last evening: "Mr. Morse has been a stockholder in the Knickerbocker for four years. He has not a controlling interest, ror is he seeking it, so far as I know. The cansolidation referred to, so far as I know, is only of the companies controlled by the Morse interest, and this has been going on for some Lime. The Knickerbocker, however, is not a party to it.

Charles W. Morse, who lives in Seventiethst, this city, pa sed New Year's Day with st, this city, pa sed New Year's Day with relatives in Brooklyn, at whose house a Tribune reporter saw him yesterday afternoon. Mr. Morse was asked if it was true as reported that he had be aght stock in the Knickerbocker.

MR. SANTON'S SPEECH. are veteran legislators. The arrangement of the

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, with hair of silvery gray, tall, broad-shouldered, and having the bearing of a soldier, called the Senate to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, and then Mr. Saxtor addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators: The Senate meets to-day under new conditions. For the first time in the history of this body it is composed of hity members. Nearly a century has ecapsed since the adoption of that constitutional amendment which permanently fixed the number of State Senators at thirty-two. That number remained unchanged until the present Senate came into existence. When it was first decided upon the population of the State was 60,000, the average to each Senator being less than 20,000. In the Senate over which I had the honor to preside a year ago the average constituency of its several members numbered but little less than 20,000. Notwithstanding the increased membership of this body, however, the Senators represent greater constituencies in point of numbers than does any other State Legislature. Every Senator here must feel that, under the circumstances, this is a notable occasion and an event of importance in the history of the State.

I hope and believe that this session will be distributished for other reasons than the particular

under the circumstances, this is a notable occasion and an event of importance in the history of the State

I hope and believe that this session will be distinguished for other reasons than the particular one I have mentioned. The importance of the matters that have been placed in your charge can hardly be overestimated. This State stands foremost in the sisterhood of States, not only in her most in the sisterhood of States, not only in her most in the sisterhood of States, not only in her most in the sisterhood of States, not only in her most in the sisterhood of States, not only in her most in the sisterhood of the seal of the mitterests. The problems that are presented to her interests. The problems that are presented to the interests, the problems that are presented to the interest opportunities and responsibilities, it becomes more and more apparent that the government of this great Commonwealth makes demand upon the highest quality of her manhood and chizenship.

I venture to assert that never, except, possibly, in great emergencies, have more difficult or delicate questions been presented to a legislative body than these which will come before you this session.

The revised Constitution makes it the duty of the law-making power, by implication at least, to prepare charters for cities of the several classes. That is a work which will require at your hands a large degree of wisdom as well as the most careful and pattent consideration. The question of good government in cities is one of the most pressing questions of the hour, and it depends, to a considerable extent, upon the kind of government machinery that its provided us.

It is a together likely that you will also be called upon to say whether or not there shall be a Greater New-York, and if your answer is in the affirmative you may be called upon to determine what kind of a charter shall be given to the greatest city on the Western hemisphere. The whole matter should be dealt with not an a narrow, partisan spirit, but rather in a spirit of broad and

the dealt with not in a narrow, partisan spirit, but rather in a spirit of broad and high-minded states-manship.

Important legislation is also required in connection with our penal institutions. After the first of January next the inmates of those institutions cannot be employed in the manufacture of such articles as will compete in the markets with the products of free labor. This State has done more for practical penal reform than any other State or country. It is conceded on all sides that convicts should be kept at work for a reasonable number of hours each secular day. This Legislature must determine how these unfortunates can be employed, in view of the constitutional restriction, at the least sacrifice to the interests of society and the State.

The present excise law is attacked from opposite directions-from the direction of those who wish to enlarge the opportunities of the liquor-dealers. It is evident that the question must be met fairly and squarely this session. In dealing with it the Senate will doubtless keep in view the interest and wishes of the great mass of the people rather than those of any particular class or occupation.

The Ballot law passed last winter is very generally approved by the voters of the State. There is room for improvement, however, and I think there is a disposition to perfect it during this session. With a few changes and additions to our election laws, they may be made the best that can be found anywhere.

There are other important matters that will come before you, but if this Legislature will enact wise measures upon those I have just mentioned, even though it shall do nothing else except to pass the necessary appropriation bilk, it will deserve and

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